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**Republican Call.**  
HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COLORADO.  
DENVER, May 11, 1878.  
The republican state central committee of Colorado will meet at their rooms in Denver on Wednesday, June 12, 1878.  
It is expected that the members of the committee will be prepared to present at that time complete reports as to the condition and organization of the party in their respective counties.  
An invitation is hereby extended to all members of the party throughout the state to meet with the committee for a general exchange of views. It is important that all portions of the state be represented, that their interests may be fully understood and arrangements made for the prosecution of a vigorous and successful campaign.  
WM. H. PIERCE, chairman.  
GEORGE T. CLARK, secretary.

The Longmont Press (Greenback) tells Mr. Patterson he must not be silent on the currency question any longer. If he expects the support of that paper in the coming canvass. We support it will be all right. Mr. Patterson will only write another letter endorsing the latest communistic speech of Voorhees.

The last number of the Silver World had some very sensible remarks on the political situation. It has faith that the republican convention will do justice to all portions of the state, and is willing to abide by its decision. We are glad the Silver World has taken this position, as the republican party is now in a standstill, and for the coming campaign should not be vitiated by sectional claims and feelings.

A letter was sent to the late meeting of the national democratic committee, declaring that the latter investigation did not intend to affect President Hayes. It was deleted and the following substitute was passed:

Resolved, That the action of the house of representatives in appointing a committee fully empowered to investigate and report upon the charges alleged to have been committed in the late presidential election, to the end that the truth may be made known to the people, and a reputation of such frauds be prevented in the future, meets the approval of this committee.

The democratic leaders say they do not intend to attack the president's title, but we notice that every time an opportunity is presented for showing their good faith in this statement they fail to improve it.

In the debate on the army bill the other day, Mr. Cannon said that if he had an army for no other purpose than to suppress such insurrections as we had last summer, it would be a sufficient reason for keeping a strong federal army. Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, denied that there was any occasion for the use of United States troops in Indiana, and stated that "Blue Jeans" did not call for any. One of the members asked Mr. Cobb if he was perfectly sure that the governor of Indiana did not ask for troops. Mr. Cobb, indignant that his word should be doubted, said he was; whereupon Mr. Garfield obtained the floor and read the following dispatch:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26, 1877.  
To the President of the United States:  
In view of the threatened domestic violence growing out of the railroad strikes, I request that authority at once be given to the commandant of the arsenal to render me all the aid possible for the preservation of public property.  
JAMES D. WILLIAMS, Governor.

It should be remembered that Democratic governors were glad then to have the aid of the army which they are now trying to disband.

**THE FISHERY AWARD.**  
The senate committee on foreign relations reported, Tuesday, in favor of paying the award which the commissioners under the treaty of Washington gave, if the British government should demand it, after the facts were laid before it. This is a very proper conclusion, though the award is exceedingly unjust.  
This award was made under articles 18-25 of the treaty of Washington. These articles are substantially as follows:  
First That the inhabitants of the United States shall be allowed to fish in the in-shore fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence for twelve years.  
Second The subjects of Great Britain shall have the right to fish in the in-shore fisheries of the United States north of the 39th parallel for the same time.  
Third That the free importation into the United States of fish and fish oil of all kinds, being the products of the in-shore fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edwards Island is conceded for the same period.

Fourth If the British government should assert that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States were of greater value than those accorded to the subjects of Great Britain, then commissioners should be appointed to determine the amount of compensation, if any, that the United States should pay.  
The commission was appointed in accordance with this treaty, and met June 13, 1877. It finished its deliberations on the 21st of November. Two of the members of the commission, A. T. Gall, and Maurice Delfosse, awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Great Britain. E. N. Kellogg, the third commissioner, held the opinion that the advantages accruing to the subjects of the British government equalled those which accrued to the citizens of the United States.

The first question which arose was whether any decision short of a unanimous one would be binding. It is evident that the general opinion, held by the English government before the award was made, was that the decision should be unanimous. Mr. Blake, Minister of Justice in Canada, said that the amount of compensation that we would receive from our fisheries must be an amount unanimously agreed upon by the commissioners; and that, therefore, we must be willing to accept such compensation as the American commissioner would be willing to concede to us, or we should receive nothing.

The London Times, in its issue of July 6, 1877, said that "on every point that comes before it (the Fishery commission) for decision, the unanimous consent of all its members is, by the terms of the treaty, necessary before an authoritative verdict can be given." The question whether a unanimous verdict is necessary will now be a question for the two governments to decide.

The United States government also has good reasons for judging the award unjust. By a careful computation of the amount of fish caught within the three-mile line, where the privilege was conceded, it is estimated that the privilege is worth about \$25,000 per year, or \$300,000 in twelve years. This is the entire extent of the concession to the citizens of the United States. On the other hand, statistics of immigration show that the cost of the United States government for the third provision was worth nearly a half million annually. Mr. Kellogg seems to have the facts on his side, when he states that we have no greater or more valuable privilege on our side than the English have.

But this latter question is chiefly important in further controversies. If the United States should consent to this treaty without a protest, it would cause great trouble in the future. Future commissions would use the present treaty as a standard of value in measuring damages or privileges in future negotiations. The report of the committee on foreign relations provides that the President of the United States shall enter into correspondence on the two subjects of the legality of the verdict and the excessive award, and if, after this correspondence, it appears that the United States is in honor bound to pay the award, the President of the United States shall pay it without further communication with Congress.

This seems to us proper. If the award is paid, it should be paid in November next, and hence Congress must either have another session or give the President some discretion. We are glad that the committee on foreign relations have looked at this matter so fairly. If the verdict of the commission is legal, then the award should be paid, even if excessive.

**STORMS AND FLOOD SIGNALS.**  
The following letter will be very interesting to many of our readers. The question of utilizing the observations at Pike's Peak for the benefit of the ranchmen of this county has been frequently discussed. We should be glad to have some letters from those interested in this subject, in regard to the feasibility of the following plan. It strikes us this plan would work better in a more thickly settled country than ours:  
"The following relates to my plan of storm and flood signals, by the telegraph and cannon, to give certain, instant and general warning of coming storms and floods:

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO., NEW YORK, July 10, 1877.  
A. Watson, Esq.  
SIR: Whenever the Government, or any considerable number of cities or towns, shall order the reports of storms or floods which you suggest, they making their own arrangements for firing signal guns, according to the plan proposed by you, I will take pleasure in seeing these supplied with free telegrams to test the system. This company is always ready to serve any great public good in any way consistent with its business and purposes.  
Very respectfully,  
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

President Orton having died, the above was renewed May 10 by Hon. Norvin Green, President, and is the third time that free telegrams of storms and floods have been generously offered by this great telegraph company, with its 100,000 miles of lines and 8,000 station agents, to test my system. This is the strongest recommendation in its favor, as the telegraph company will be mainly responsible for its success, though it was formerly endorsed by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, by five governors of states, ten mayors of principal cities, thirteen state agricultural societies, five admirals in command of navy yards, and recently by the commissioner of agriculture. The law establishing the weather bureau had been ample for seven years for the government to test this system at forts, arsenals, barracks, armories, and navy yards, where

cannon are in use, at the cost of only a few charges of gunpowder annually. But "old Probs" has repeatedly refused, although it is well known that the present government European system by publication in the newspapers, is too indefinite, too uncertain, too slow, too limited in extent, and too costly, to give any adequate warning of tornadoes and gales, or traveling storms during haying and harvest, or sudden floods on rapid rivers. Yet if so established, it would be of as live to other localities, except as a test, it is therefore suggested, to the Mayors, and agricultural societies, of cities, county seats, and principal towns, having a cannon, or where one can be procured for the signals, and more especially at low lands on rapid rivers in rich agricultural districts, that they give this system a test in time for the coming haying and harvest, and the tornadoes, and sudden floods common to the heat of summer, the cost being only a few charges of powder annually. The storm or flood guns can be fired by the officials at the courthouse, or by a fire company. Full instructions for establishing the system will be sent free. The press generally will please copy.  
A. WATSON,  
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 22, 1878.

**The Edison Rat-Trap.**

Yesterday a strange man, carrying what appeared to be a small coffin, passed in front of the Oil Exchange. He was a sad-faced man, and his black suit glistened in the sunlight like an armor. He put down his strange burden, and bowed to the men standing around. Then, casting his eye at the building, he began: "Gentlemen, I congratulate you. You have reared here a structure which is second to none in this country. When you shall have gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and he glanced sorrowfully at the little coffin, "this beautiful building will remain a monument to your energy and enterprise. But, gentlemen, poor as I may seem, great as the contrast is between us, I have that in this little box before me, and he tapped the coffin reverently with his cane, "which I would not exchange for all the wealth of your oil regions." It is, gentlemen, and he began to unscrew the lid, while the crowd involuntarily shrank back, "it is, gentlemen, a rat-trap which I am introducing for Mr. Edison, of Menlo Park." The crowd closed up again. "It is his latest invention, and, as he says himself, his best. I have handled a great many rat-traps in my life, and I can safely say that this one knocks the socks off all of them. Don't crowd up too close until I show it to you," and he took off the top and exposed a box with a lot of apartments communicating with each other by little doors, windows, and openings of one kind and another. "The great inventor named this the 'Citizens' Savings Rat-Trap,' because it operates on the same principle as a savings bank. You see, the rat smells the cheese, and enters by the front door," and the trap man indicated the aperture with his cane. "Hence, in quest of the cheese, which is a bit of lard fat, through this door, which admits him to parlor A, or the cashier's room. This door closes behind him, and he passes thence to parlor B, or the directors' room; this door closes behind him as before, and he proceeds to parlor C, or the president's private apartment. By an ingenious arrangement, the closing of each little door removes the cheese into the next room, in this way always keeping it one room in advance of the rat that seeks it, until the last room is reached (parlor D), when it is swung noiselessly to the front apartment for the allotment of another victim. Once inside of a door, no rat can get out, but rats on the outside can get in, and do get in, until the trap is full. 'What's all that got to do with a savings bank?' asked a receiving teller in the crowd. "Everything, my dear friend, everything, replied the strange man. 'become, you see, when the trap is full it closes liabilities large; assets nothing.' Oil City Derrick.

**Cheyenne Valley Shoop Farm.**

A pure Morgan Stallion with eleven strains of pure Morgan blood ready for service at \$25.00; also, two pure bred Merino rams, some acclimated and others not; to be seen at the above ranch.

W. A. CUTHBERT, Prop.  
MACHINIST.

JOHN KLATTENHOFF,  
Machinist and Gunsmith.

GUNS, PELLOWS, AND REVOLVERS.  
Orders taken for all kinds of Wood Turning removed to Morley's old stand, Brick Block, HERRING STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

**BLAKE BURTON,**  
Guide to Pike's Peak from Manitou.

Is ready to take parties to the Summit at any time, and will take pains to show them all the great points of interest.  
References: A. Hutchinson & Co., S. M. Sanders, Cross & Stevens.

**Great Inducements for the next Ten Days!**  
I have now on hand a large assortment of flowering plants and am determined to sell them cheaper than any firm in the state. Send in your orders without delay and thereby secure a good assortment. Orders from neighboring cities promptly filled.  
Chama Aster, 50¢ per doz. Ten Weeks' Stock, 50¢ per doz.  
Phlox Drummondii, do. Pansies, extra choice, 50¢ per doz.  
Veronica, do. do. Double Daisies, do.  
Hollyhocks, choice 50¢ per doz. Double Daisies, do.  
Any of the above at \$3.00 per hundred; 50¢ at the same rate.  
Wm. C. LARK, Colorado Springs Nursery.

**Crawford House.**

W. S. BANKER, Proprietor.  
BURT A. BANKER, Clerk.

The old reliable Crawford House will still continue under the present management, to be the best of any hotel in the city.

GROCERIES.  
**THE NEW PARLOR STORE,**  
Largest Stock,  
AND LOWER PRICES  
Than Was Ever Before Offered In The State Of Colorado. At  
**S. S. SELLER'S,**  
Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

Having had fifteen years' experience in the Grocery business in Colorado, and selecting my present stock directly from the manufacturers in car-load lots, at extremely low prices, and at the very low rate of freight, I feel confident that I can offer better goods at lower prices than can be obtained elsewhere in Colorado.  
My Stock comprises everything in the Grocery line and of the best quality.  
Colorado Springs, Col.

**CLEMENT & RUSSETT,**  
Stone and Brick Masons,  
WILL TAKE CONTRACTS  
For large or small jobs. Estimates furnished and all work done in the best manner.  
STONE CUTTING A SPECIALTY.  
Call on me on short notice.

**REAL ESTATE,**  
LOANS,  
AND  
INSURANCE,  
COLORADO SPRINGS.

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Doys Bark at the M  
But what cares the Mo  
Fair Luna Sails on as Pa  
as ever!  
**OTIER STORE**  
In Colorado Springs  
YELL "ONE PRIC  
And they say they buy  
**GIVE AWAY COO**  
But the Old Established  
Reliable House of  
**E. LEONARD &**  
Which is distinctly understood by  
his of Give away  
ready made Clothe  
ONLY TO THE DESIRING

The reputation this house  
for strict honesty and alt  
business is such as to attract  
admiration of all who favor  
with their patronage, while the  
facilities for doing business in a  
factory manner are unsurpassed  
any firm west of the Mississippi  
is a common remark that

**E. LEONARD & CO.**

Are among the leading cha  
the state, and that their pr  
always so reasonable that  
once loading with them  
ing no where else.

Their success is due in  
measure to the points above  
but another fact should be  
tioned in this communication.  
They purchase their goods  
car-load, pay cash, and get  
bargain, to be had in a  
wholesale way. E  
cents are always on ha  
for special rock-bottom  
and they are thus pr  
to take advantage of  
"cheap."

**COATS,**  
**PANTS,**  
**VEST**

**OVERCOAT**

**SUITS,**  
**RUBBER**

**GOOD**

**Furnishing**

**Goods,**  
**Hats, Cap**

**STRAW GOODS,**  
**TRUNKS,**  
**VALISE**

**So low that customers can**  
them, and thus retain their on  
respect.

Owing to the immense stock  
have just received and that  
come, this firm has found it  
ry to greatly enlarge their  
and to this end have ad  
rooms above their own and  
joining stores.

**RISKS.**  
Any person living within  
of one hundred miles from Co  
Springs runs a risk if he  
ready-made clothing at  
house than that of

**E. LEONARD & CO.**

Never in their past history  
this Old Reliable Firm so well  
pared to supply all the dem  
the people for new, neat, and  
spring and summer suits. Each  
partment is replete with all the  
elites of the season, and at  
never before known in this city  
the clothing trade in the city.

They make no mis  
tations. Never were they  
prepared to prove the truth of  
assertion than at present.

**J. H. Woodgate,**

**Should Speak for them-**  
**selves.**

**Should Speak for them-**  
**selves.**

**Should Speak for them-**  
**selves.**

# GAZETTE

EX-CUIED.



